

THE UPPER AND LOWER HOUSE

(Continued from First Page.)

from the streets of Washington city was adopted.

The appropriation for vegetable pathological investigations was increased from \$22,500 to \$32,500, provided that \$5,000 should be used for the investigation of the disease known as "little peach."

Mr. Tillman offered an amendment appropriating \$7,500 for "investigation and experimentation with fertilizers and fungicides, on the causes of blight in Sea Island cotton and in water melons, and the remedies for the same." The amendment was agreed to.

TEA CULTURE.

Mr. Tillman also offered the following amendment which was agreed to: "To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report on the cost of making tea and the best methods of cultivation and preparing the same for market, so as to demonstrate whether it is practicable to introduce its culture in the Southern States as a profitable industry, \$5,000."

The bill was then passed. Mr. Teller, Colorado, then made a brief statement to the Senate in which he said he proposed to-morrow to vote for the McNary resolution.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed were the following:

Amending the statutes concerning the drawing off, gauging, marking and removal of spirits, so that spirits may be drawn off in packages smaller than barrels and put in five gallon cans for export purposes.

The Senate then at 3:20 p. m. on motion of Mr. Allison, went into executive session, and at 3:30 p. m. adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

This was an exceedingly dull day in the House. Owing to the blizzard outside the attendance was very small.

The great marble Capitol looked like a snow palace.

Ledges, facades and parapets were banked with snow. On the drives and the plaza in front of the building the snow had drifted into great billows in some places ten feet deep. Not a street car approached the building, but a few members of the House managed to reach the Capitol in sleighs and carriages, and the employees trudged and labored through the deep snow and blinding storm to reach their posts of duty. The hall of the House was as dark as a cellar. The snow banked upon the ground glass ceilings shut out the light and half an hour before noon, the hour for the House to convene, the lights were turned on to relieve the gloom.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The committee meetings, with but one or two exceptions, were not held. The few members of the House who arrived had no thought for anything save the weather. They stood about the weather map in the lobby, in the rear of the hall, discussing temperatures and snowfall and record breaking in all parts of the country, and it was the unanimous verdict of the oldest members of the group that nothing approaching the present cold spell and snowfall had been known in Washington in their experience.

SPEAKER REED A TRUANT.

Speaker Reed did not appear at the Capitol, but sent word to his lieutenants that in his opinion it was inadvisable to hold a session of the House to-day, and after consulting several members of the majority, General Henderson, of Iowa, who had braved the storm, decided it would be best to adjourn immediately after assembling.

APPOINTMENTS FORFEITED.

General Henderson had an engagement to speak at East Orange, N. J., to-day, but found that he could not get there by rail. Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, was to speak to a Sunday school gathering in Newark, N. J.

General Grosvener, of Ohio, was slated for a speech at the Marquette Club in Chicago to-night, but could not get away, and Representatives Lacey, of Iowa; Mann, of Illinois; and Packer, of Pennsylvania, with Assistant Secretary of State Hill, were to

have spoken at the Lincoln banquet to-night at Williamsport, Pa.

Some of the members had ludicrous experiences in their efforts to get to the Capitol. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, the veteran chairman of the Appropriation Committee, was tumbled out of a sleigh into a snow bank as he was coming up Capitol Hill.

ATTENDANCE SLIM.

At 12:05 Clerk McDowell called the House to order. There were about sixty members on the floor. Mr. Payne moved that the House adjourn, but there were cries of "no, no" from the little circle of members, most of whom held in their hands bills which they hoped to pass by unanimous consent.

The motion was voted down, 9 to 44. On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, (Republican, Ohio), Mr. Payne, of New York, was elected speaker pro tem, amid an outburst of applause.

District day was postponed until Thursday and the House, on Mr. Cannon's motion, then went into committee of the whole. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. A resumption of the discussion of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury which attracted considerable attention last week was again precipitated by Mr. Sulzer, (Democrat, New York), who offered some figures as to the cost of the steamship subsidy bill.

Mr. Cannon reiterated his statement of last week regarding the ship subsidy bill and the Nicaragua canal bill.

Mr. Payne, chairman of the committee which reported the subsidy bill, said he welcomed any information that would throw light upon the bill, but he protested against alarming statements as to the deficiencies in advance. Estimates did not always coincide with appropriations. As an illustration he cited the fact that the estimates for the army bill had ranged as high as \$145,000,000, whereas the military committee had prepared a bill carrying less than \$80,000,000. He asked why Mr. Cannon had not thrown his influence against the public building bills a few days ago.

Those bills, he said, would take more money from the Treasury next year than both the subsidy and canal bills together.

Mr. Cannon declared that if the army bill carried but \$80,000,000, there would be a deficit on that account of \$45,000,000.

Mr. Hay (Dem., of Virginia,) made a similar statement.

"Why are not the \$45,000,000 placed in the army bill?" asked a member.

"Because the supporters of a big standing army fear the effect if the country understands the real cost," replied Mr. Hay.

ECONOMISTS SCORED.

Mr. Berry (Dem., of Kentucky,) made a spirited speech scoring some of the economists of the House, who were shouting for economy and reaching their hands into the treasury at every opportunity. He attacked the steamship subsidy bill, charging that the decay of our merchant marine was attributable to the ruinous protective policy of the Republican party.

Mr. Williams (Dem., of Mississippi,) declared that the dream of Eastern empire was already a failure. With the ratification of the treaty of peace, peace and commercial expansion were to come. Instead there was war, the prospects of a long, bloody and expensive war and now owing to the great expenditures involved in the East, the construction of the Nicaragua canal which would furnish a successful basis for commercial expansion, was to be postponed.

On motion of Mr. Adamson, (Dem., of Georgia,) \$4,000 was placed in the bill for a fish culture station at Cold Springs, Ga.

After having completed 59 pages of the bill the committee arose and at 4:45 p. m. the House adjourned.

Texas Penitentiary Burned.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)
Galveston, Texas, Feb. 13.—A special to the Tribune from Huntsville, Texas, says:

The east and west wings of the State penitentiary, containing prison cells and officers' quarters, were burned this morning. There were no casualties, the inmates being quartered in shops and other buildings. The burned buildings cost originally \$97,000.

Hard Passage From Norfolk.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)
Manchester, England, Feb. 13.—The British steamer Roddam, which arrived here to-day from New Orleans by way of Norfolk, reports a very hard passage. Two of her starboard plates above the main deck were stove, and after wheelhouse and wheel and a considerable portion of the bridge were carried away. The hatches of the third hold were also stove, damaging the cargo of cotton and pig iron.

A Virginian Dies in Georgia.

Macon, Ga., February 13.—Dr. John W. Goodwyn, one of the oldest and most prominent pharmacists in Georgia and largest druggist in Macon, dropped dead in his store this morning of apoplexy. He was a native of Virginia, but had lived in Georgia many years. He was a member of the State Pharmaceutical Board for a number of years. He will be buried Thursday.

White Star Line Steamer Sinks.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)
New York, Feb. 13.—The White Star Line steamer Germanic sank at her pier in the North river this evening, and is now lying there partially submerged. The accident is said to have been due to the heavy coating of ice which formed on the sides of the steamer. The continued loading of coal, combined with the heavy weight of the ice, caused the steamer to list and slowly sink to the bottom. It is said that no one is injured.

The treaty between the United States and the Creek nation has been completed and signed in the Indian Territory.

Miners of Ishpenning, Mich., mines have decided that their workmen shall have an increase in wages March 1. It is stated that the raise will amount to at least 10 per cent.

A span of the high bridge over the Mississippi river at Muscatine, Iowa, fell owing to contraction due to the cold. Patrick Curry was injured and four horses were killed.

The factory of T. B. Rice, manufacturer of packing boxes, located at Millville, N. J., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$60,000; partially insured.

The United States transport Roumanian has sailed for Porto Rico and Cuba to bring back the bodies of dead soldiers.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BORN FEB. 12, 1809.

DIED APRIL 15, 1865.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN

Speeches by Heroes and Statesmen.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S ORATION

He Follows General Miles and Rear

Admiral Schley and Closes With

An Eloquent Discussion of the

Philippines Question, in Which

He Foreshadows Self-Government

—Tribute to Valor.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)

New York, Feb. 13.—The Republican club of this city, held its annual dinner

in honor of Abraham Lincoln at Delmonico's to-night. About 375 guests and members of the clubs were present.

Among those present were Governor Roosevelt, Horace White, Major General Nelson A. Miles, Rear Admiral

W. S. Schley and ex-Governor Morton.

A letter was read from President McKinley regretting his inability to be present and eulogizing the memory of Lincoln.

The toastmaster was Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew.

"The State of New York" was responded to by Governor Roosevelt, who defended the administration's course in the Philippines.

Major General Miles and Rear Admiral Schley spoke on the army and navy respectively. Chairman Depew made an address, closing as follows:

The United States will not go beyond this continent for new stars for our flag or new States for our Union. Cuba may in time be the exception because of its proximity to our shores, and because a ferry will be run between our coast and that beautiful island. But that event will not occur until American emigration and settlement have made free Cuba a prosperous American Republic, with American ideas, American institutions and American spirit, and clamoring for admission as a fully demonstrated American State to the American Union. Far distant countries, peopled by alien races with alien civilizations, will never be incorporated as part of our governing body. I believe that the untired experiment of American law and justice will, when undertaken in the Philippines, gradually educate these peoples to the point where they can safely be entrusted with the management of their own affairs. Native armies, and a native police, officered by American officers and supported by the revenues of the islands in which they serve, will keep the peace and protect lives and properties. American courts and American schoolhouses will rear a generation which can appreciate the value of liberty, which does not mean license, but does mean law.

While the United States is meeting the destiny and fulfilling the mission which God has so mysteriously devolved upon it, the American Congress will formulate laws and organize governments for these new possessions, which, while developing them, will prevent any interference with the rights or the position or the income of American labor. On the contrary, these new possessions and the foothold we have in them for the extension of our trade will open the markets of the far East and the markets in these islands to the products of our fields and our factories. Abraham Lincoln struck the key note of American development when he said that the civil war must be prosecuted "until the Mississippi river runs unvexed to the sea." He saw that while the United States was the greatest market within itself of the world, the surplus of our production must become so great that to prevent suffocation we must seek and find the countries and the people which would need the products of our labor.

TRIBUTE TO VALOR. When the echoes of the guns of the American navy and the American army

died away, the world-wide Empire of Charles V., Phillip II. and of Ferdinand and Isabella had vanished. It had become a mirage of history. The guns of Dewey against the Spanish fleet made us a world power. The guns of Aguinaldo have made clear the pathway for Philippine government. The unknown Dewey of a year ago has taken his place among the foremost naval heroes of our time, and as we think of his treatment of delicate complications with Germany and with other foreign nations, and with the Spaniards and with the natives across the sea, we are obtaining a clearer vision of a great American statesman.

A REUNITED COUNTRY.

We look back over the past to wonder and rejoice at the settlement of the reconstruction problem—the greatest ever forced upon a government coming out of a civil war. We look at the events of to-day and see that reconstruction so complete, that Union and Confederate, Federal and rebel, are enmeshed only as to which shall more gloriously serve the flag of the Union. We look forward to the future with confidence and hope, for the nation which reconstructed itself out of the ruins of civil strife will successfully solve the problems of the expansion of its territory and the extension of its power.

THE GREAT SNOW STORM

(Continued from First Page.)

the day and, notwithstanding bright sunshine, there was no thaw. All trains are delayed. The early vegetables on truck farms are badly damaged. Zero temperature is predicted to-night.

IN ALABAMA.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 13.—The coldest weather on record struck Mobile on the opening day of the carnival and forced a postponement of the first day's celebration to to-morrow. A heavy sleet Saturday night was followed by a freeze and much suffering among those unprepared for such weather. The mercury at 6 a. m. to-day registered one degree below zero, twelve degrees lower than the Weather Bureau record for twenty-nine years. The truck crops were killed, entailing a large loss.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 13.—The public schools have shut down indefinitely. This city is now face to face with a serious situation. The water supply has been practically exhausted, the people of the city leaving spouts open to prevent bursting of pipes. In this way, though 2,000,000 gallons were pumped to-day, the waste has been as great. As a result all steam plants are shut down and melted snow has been in use for drinking purposes.

The soldiers at Camp Forman being from the far North are not suffering very much, but their cloth cottages are anything but entirely comfortable. The men are not grumbling, however.

MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 13.—Uniontown, Perry county, reported twelve below this morning and great suffering. One negro man was frozen to death. A number of cattle died from the effects of the weather.

AMERICUS.

Americus, Ga., Feb. 13.—The thermometer reached six below zero here to-day, breaking all records. Many chickens and birds are found frozen under trees. Peach trees were in full bloom, and early vegetables well advanced. The vegetables were completely ruined and peach crop suffered a loss of at least 75 per cent.

FRUIT AND TRUCK DESTROYED. Albany, Ga., Feb. 13.—A temperature of two below zero here to-day broke all records. The early fruit and truck is a complete loss.

The three regiments in camp here did not suffer greatly from the cold. All tents are floored and with the regular army stove, which the men kept going all night, managed to keep their quarters warm.

AT ATHENS.

Athens, Ga., Feb. 13.—The weather here was the coldest ever known. All the enlisted men who were camped here in the fall have been mustered out, and only a few officers were left. The cold occasioned intense suffering here and there is a shortage of fuel. The commanding officer at the camp, having about sixty cords of wood on hand, will sell it to-morrow to relieve the suffering.

SENTRIES FALL AT THEIR POSTS. Anniston, Ala., Feb. 13.—Daniel Chatman, a negro was found frozen stiff in

his bed this morning. The official temperature early this morning was 14 below, the coldest ever known. The enlisted men at Camp Shipp are well equipped and suffered no inconvenience from the cold. Many sentries, mainly negroes, however, fell on their beats from numbness and had to be taken to the hospital to be thawed out.

AT ASHEVILLE.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 13.—The mercury reached 14 below zero here last night, the coldest ever known but at noon had moderated to 10 below. There is much suffering.

IN FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 13.—Unprecedented weather visited northern Florida to-day. Sleet was followed by light snow early this morning in all of western and middle Florida. The lowest temperature was two degrees below zero at Tallahassee, nine degrees above at Jacksonville and a temperature of from 15 to 30 degrees in the orange belt. Winter growing vegetables were killed. What damage was done to orange trees is yet in doubt, subsequent weather being an important factor in determining. In the orange belt the temperatures were not so low as they have been. In northern Florida the weather was unprecedented. The snow of between midnight and daylight was followed by sunshine and a clear sky but with a cold-northwest wind.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 13.—Harrisburg is storm bound. Twenty inches of snow have fallen in the past twenty-four hours. Passenger trains on the railroads are from four to eight hours late.

A handful of Senators and members met in joint Assembly at noon and went through the form of balloting for a United States Senator. There was no quorum present and, of course, there was no choice for Senator.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 13.—The storm which has been raging since Saturday night increased in violence to-day, becoming a thorough blizzard. Snow fell all day and is still coming down. A bitter northwest wind drives the snow in clouds through the streets, sweeping the sidewalks in some places and in others piling up three feet snow drifts. The street cleaning department, after struggling for thirty-six hours to clear the principal streets, gave up entirely, even surrendering Broadway to the wind and snow.

In the suburbs, where the winds have free sweeps, drifts are five to ten feet high; street railroads have stopped altogether and suburban steam railroads are blocked. Many neighboring towns are cut off from New York altogether. Courts had to be closed because of the cold and the special Lincoln day celebration and the theatres were thinly attended.

All the charitable societies are taxed beyond their resources, owing to the sudden demands made upon them.

Of the 15,000 destitute families in this city, as estimated by Blair, superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, nearly all are either freezing or starving to-day. The task of keeping railroad trains in motion was almost herculean. Trains on all the roads are running behind time.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, February 13.—After being adrift on an ice floe in Lake Michigan for over fifteen hours, the five people who were carried out Sunday evening by the breaking of the ice were rescued, and it is not expected that any of them will be much the worse for the experience. Miss Orel Mannley, the only girl in the party, was unconscious from cold and exposure.

Young Arthur Fletcher, who made an heroic effort to bring them ashore in his boat and who paddled around all night in the frail craft, did not fare so well, both his feet being badly frozen. It is expected that he will be a cripple for life.

SEVERE SHOCK AT RADFORD.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 13.—Radford, in Southwest Virginia, reports an earth-

GET READY FOR SPRING.

Dr. Greene's Nervura a Wonderful Remedy in My Case.

It Purified the Bad Blood and Made Me Gain In Flesh.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is the Best Spring Remedy You Can Take.

Mr. Geo. B. Tyler, Manchester, N. H., says: "I took four bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve restorer last spring for impurities of the blood. My appetite was gone and in many ways I felt the need of a tonic. The Nervura proved a wonderful remedy. It purified the bad blood almost immediately, en-



tirely restored my appetite, and I gained in flesh right off. I can recommend Nervura to anyone desiring a first-class remedy. I intend taking the Nervura again this spring."

Take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve restorer now to prepare you for spring. You have the privilege also of consulting without charge with Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, whose enormous experience and great success in curing all forms of complaints make your cure sure. You can call, or if you prefer, write him about your case.

quake shock at 4:35 this morning, which lasted thirty seconds. It was accompanied by a grinding noise and the people were very much alarmed. A distinct shock was also felt at Martinsville, Henry county. Specials indicate that the shock was felt throughout all Southwest Virginia and was unusually severe, though no damage is reported.

Rev. George B. Platt, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Chicago, has been appointed a special missionary to Porto Rico.

Five boys, the youngest of whom was 12 years old and the eldest 16, have been arrested on the charge of attempting to wreck a Southern Pacific train at San Francisco.

The steamer Dirigo arrived at Victoria from Skagway with passengers from Dawson City. They report that the temperature was 50 degrees below zero when they left the Klondike.

Mrs. Cordella Botkin, who was convicted of poisoning Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., by sending her poison candy through the mails, was sentenced to life imprisonment in California.

To-Day and To-Morrow Will be Great Days at "The Hub"

The excessive cold weather spurs you on to buying the heavier weights—and The Hub is with you as we've never been before. For these two days we'll offer our stock of Men's and Boys' heavy weight Suits and Overcoats at such prices as will place us above competition.

Boys' Pants, 25c.

Boys' Good Serviceable Pants, splendidly made, with taped seams, &c., worth 50c, for 25c. Sizes 6 to 15 years.

Men's Underwear, 39c.

Lot of Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear shirts and drawers, in a variety of shades, worth 75c., for 39c.

Boys' Reefers, \$1.98.

Boys' Fine All-wool Astorian Reefers in blue and black shades, have extra large collars, 1 1/2 in., trimmed with silk braid, sold usually at \$3.50, for \$1.98.

Men's Gloves, 50c.

Lot of Men's Warm Fleece-lined Wool and Skin Gloves, just right for wear this kind of weather, worth 75c. for 50c.

Boys' Overcoats, \$3.48.

Lot of Boys' Heavy Covert Top Coats, Blue and Black Kersey Overcoats and Children's Storm Coats, which sold at \$5.00 and \$6.00, will go for \$3.48.

Men's Storm Caps, 49c.

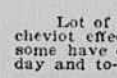
Lot of Men's and Boys' Heavy Storm Caps—pull down over your ears—made of corduroy, plush and beaver cloth—worth 75c., will be offered for 49c.

150 Men's Suits which Sold at \$12.50 and \$15.00 for \$7.49



Made of handsome All-wool Cheviots and cassimeres, cut and finished in a most stylish manner, never were such elegant suits offered before at such an insignificant price

\$2.50 BOYS' SUITS, \$1.49.



Lot of 100 Boys' All-wool Double-breasted Suits, in a variety of nobby cheviot effects—the pants have re-inforced seats, elastic waistbands and some have double seats and knees—sold regularly at \$7.50, your choice to-day and to-morrow \$1.49. Size 4 to 15 years.

200 Men's Overcoats and Ulsters which sold at \$12.00 and \$13.50 for \$7.35

Splendid all-wool Overcoats in blue and black kersey and storm chinchillas, Irish Friege and other appropriate materials—cut full length and have broad sheltering collars.

374 Main Street, NORFOLK, VA.

THE HUB

How Old She Looks

Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it. Your household cares may be heavy and disappointments may be deep, but they cannot make you look old.

One thing does it and never fails.

It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. Used according to directions it gradually brings back the color of youth. At fifty your hair may look as it did at fifteen. It thickens the hair also; stops it from falling out; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff. Shall we send you our book on the Hair and its Diseases?

The Best Advice Free. If you do not obtain the benefits you expect from the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.